THE

Numb. 520.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday July 11, to Friday July 18, 1746.

Since our laſt, Capt. Coolidge, *from* London, *and Capt.* Lemeſurier, *from* Guernſey, *but laſt from* Plimouth, *arriv'd in* James-*River: By whom we have a Confirmation of the joyful News of the total Defeat of the Rebels, in* Scotland, *by His Royal Highneſs the Duke of* CUMBERLAND; *as will appear by the following Accounts.*

INVERNESS, April 16.

THIS Morning his Royal Highneſs marched from Nairn at Eleven, and came within Sight of the whole Rebel Army, which was drawn up in order of Battle on a Moor or Gommon about 3 Miles Eaſt of Inverneſs. Our Army was formed, and the Artillery drawn up to the firſt Line at One in the Afternoon; upon which the Rebels began cannonading from their Left, but every Ball flew over our People: Our Cannon did not fire till the Rebels were within Muſket-ſhot, and then began firing Grape Shot. The Situation of the Armies ſeemed equally advantageous; we had the Wind on our Side, and the Rebels the riſing Ground. I have not Time to give you the exact Diſpoſition of the Troops on both Sides; however, our Army was drawn up in three Lines, the Foot in the Middle, and the Dragoons poſted in each Flank. In this Manner the Action began. The Rebels, according to their Cuſtom fired but once, and then ruſhed on Sword in Hand, but our Foot kept ſo cloſe together, and by continual firing, prevented their coming at us. In the firſt Attack they [illegible] rallied again. They loſt eight Pieces of Cannon, and four Colours, which I ſaw myſelf, but what more will come in I know not. The Light Horſe and Dragoons purſued them, and charged ſo briskly, that ſince the Action they have killed ſome Hundreds, and are ſtill in Purſuit of them. The Courage and Bravery of the Duke of Kingſton's Horſe can not too much be praiſed; ſeveral of the private Men killed 15 of the Rebels for their Share. The ſhatter'd Remains of the Rebel Army fled into the Mountains South of this Place. They have loſt all their Artillery and Ammunition, together with their Muſkets, which they threw down when they advanced Sword in Hand. Their Slain is computed to be 1500; and ours, one Officer, twenty Men killed, and ſome few wounded. Lord Kilmarnock, the French Ambaſſador, and ſeveral Perſons of Note are taken Priſoners, but I defer the Particulars to my next. The French ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners. This has been the compleateſt Victory you ever heard of; and I ſhall ſoon tranſmit to you a full Account of the whole Affair.

Edinburgh, April 18. Yeſterday was obſerved in ſolemn Faſting and Humiliation within this City and Preſbytery, to implore Bleſſing on his Majeſty's Arms againſt the Rebels, &c.

The Tranſports with the Troops on board from London, are laſt now ſeen coming up the Firth.

Extract of a Letter from Inverneſs, dated April 18.

"I do not know whether that his Royal Highneſs has gained a compleat Victory over the Rebels; but it's poſſible that ſome Circumſtances related in mine may not otherwiſe come to your Knowledge.

"Previous to the Battle, to wit, on the 15th, before his Royal Highneſs had paſſed the Nairn, the Pretender's Son at the Head of about 3000 Men appear'd on the other Side the River; and by their Motions, ſeemed to intend attacking our Army, which halted to refreſh; but not liking their Countenances retir'd. On the 16th, early in the Morning, we paſſed the Nairn, and moved in good Order towards Inverneſs, which, when over the River, was about Eight Miles from us: After marching about 2 Miles, the Enemy appeared as if intending to attack us. Our Troops thereupon formed, and the Enemy retired; we thereupon fell into our marching Diſpoſition again, and moved in good Order about four Miles further, which brought us upon Culloden Heath; when it appeared that the Enemy were determined to ſtand, as having the Advantage of ſeveral old Walls and Covers. The Wind was eaſterly, and therefore our Army drew up facing the Weſt; by which Means we had both the Sun and Wind behind. Our Right Wing was flank'd by the Horſe, our Left by Dragoons, His Royal Highneſs in the Front Line, in the Center.

"The Rebels formed themſelves into a cloſe Body on our Left; and after firing ſome of their Canonn to very little Purpoſe, puſh'd down upon our Left with great Impetuoſity, and made at firſt ſome Impreſſion on Barrel's Regiment, but they ſoon recovered again. The Rebels were flank'd on their Left by our Cartridge Shot, which killed many of them. They fir'd but once, and then, as uſual threw down their Firelocks. They clos'd upon Barrel's, Price's, and Monroe's, and the Battle was now entirely fought by Swords and Bayonets. Our Soldiers by a new Practice of uſing the latter, became much too hard for the Swords; and the Rebels, as they puſh'd forwards, fell on certain Death. Ours at leaſt kill'd ten Men to their one in this Kind of Fighting, beſides what fell in the Muſquettry and Cannon. The Rebels finding their only Manner of fighting obviated, and thoſe who ſupported their Front cut off, they at firſt made a Pauſe, retreated a little, and then, turning ſhort round, fled from us with the utmoſt Precipitation; but by this Time our Horſe and Dragoons had cloſed in upon them from both Wings, and then followed a general Carnage. The Moor was covered with Blood; and our Men, what with killing the Enemy, dabbling their Feet in the Blood, and ſplaſhing it about one another, look'd like ſo many Butchers. What followed, is rather to be imagined than deſcribed; the Fugitives, in their Flight, loſt their Heads, and were knock'd down like Birds. The Regiment, late Monroe's, remembered the villanous Cruelty committed on their Colonel in cold Blood, and amply revenged it. We have already counted above 1500 dead on the Spot, but they are not yet all told. We have ſtrong Detachments out, which, we doubt not, will give good Account of the Reſidue. Their main Body, or rather Body of Reſerve, amounting to about 3000, made a ſwift Retreat towards the Back of Lochneſs; but the flying Parties who could not join them, ſeparated various Ways. The Priſoners taken are ſaid to amount to upwards of 500, near half of them French, who never fired a Shot. I ſhall be able in a few Days to give you a further Account, which I doubt not will be of rooting entirely out theſe Wretches, who are the Tools of France, the Dupes of an Italian Prieſt, and the Peſts of Britain.

"I cannot omit one remarkable Inſtance of Bravery and Affection, which is, that there was not a Soul, either Horſemen, Foot, or the People even employed in attending and driving the Train Horſes, or any one in what Capacity ſoever of our whole Army, but what behaved in the Time of Action, at their reſpective Stations, with the utmoſt Bravery and Intrepidity.

"P. S. The Rebels were not leſs than 12,000 ſtrong at the firſt Onſet.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, April 22.

"On Saturday laſt the Jacobites ſpread abroad the News of our Army's being defeated, and the Duke taken Priſoner; but Sunday Morning changed their Notes and baulk'd their Wiſhes; for about 3 o'Clock, the Caſtle and Ships in the Road fired, upon Information of the Duke's having entirely defeated the Rebels. Early on Wedneſday Morning Mr. Sullivan adviſed, that they ſhould fall upon the Duke as his Army was overwhelmed with Sleep and Wine, the Day before being his Royal Highneſs's Birth-Day. But the Rebels were not a little ſurpriſed to find the Duke had Intelligence of their March, and was ready to receive them. They at firſt retreated, but ſoon feeling the Weight of the Duke's Cannon, they returned and made their Attack boldly in their ordinary Way by Columns, in ſome Places 10 or 12 Men deep. The Duke's Diſpoſition was extremely fit to receive them, for he had his Horſe on their Flanks, and Bodies of Infantry

fantry behind the Line ready to oppoſe any Wedge of the Enemy. And the Soldiers by keeping up their Fire ſoon ended the Affair, whole Ranks of the Highlanders falling at once. The Chevalier fled by the Way of Fort Auguſtus; he was not within Cannon-ſhot of the Field of Battle. At the Beginning, our glorious Duke went up to Cobham's Dragoons, and clapping ſome of them on the Shoulders, call'd out, *One Bruſh, my Lads, for the Honour of Old Cobham*; upon which, rather like Devils than Men, they broke through the Enemy's Rank, and a total Route followed. The Dragoons and Light Horſe purſued, calling out, *Cut hard, pay 'em home, &c.*

The Succeſs has been greatly owing to three Points of Generalſhip, not thought of in the preceeding Actions, or perhaps, then eſteem'd of little Importance. The firſt is the Manner of placing the Cannon, which were at this Time ſo diſpoſed among the reſpective Regiments, that no Impreſſion on any particular Part of the Line could diveſt us of any ſignificant Part of our Artillery; and by being placed in the Centre of each Regiment, ſome Pieces were always capable of flanking the Enemy, let their Attack be on which Part of the Line ſoever. This anſwered the End propoſed effectually, and, as far as we could conceive, more of the Enemy fell by the fire of the Cannon with Cartridge Shot, from our Right, than by the Muſquettry and Bayonets on the Left. His Highneſs had likewiſe taken Care to obſerve which Way the Wind ſat. This may ſeem of little Importance to ſome People; but as many Battles have been loſt, or gain'd by it on Land, as well as at Sea, and for exactly the ſame Reaſon, and as we have a very remarkable Inſtance in our View, we can't help eſteeming it of Conſequence; as thoſe who have the Wind, ſee the Enemy clearly, and neither have their Noſtrils filled with Sulphur, or their Faces burnt with Wadding. The next was the Direction given about the Uſe of the Bayonet; the Alteration was mighty little, but of the laſt Conſequence: Before this, the Bayonet Man attacked the Sword Man Right-fronting him; now the left Hand Bayonet attack'd the Sword fronting his next Right Hand Man; he was then covered by the Enemies Shield, where open on his Left, and the Enemy's Right open to him. This Manner made an eſſential Difference, ſtagger'd the Enemy, who were not prepared to alter their Way of fighting, and deſtroy'd them in a Manner rather to be conceived than told. The Rebels making ſome little Impreſſion on Barrel's Regiment, and they giving Ground, prov'd fatal to Lord Robert Kerr, who not obſerving his Men's giving back, remained a few Yards forward alone. He had ſtruck his Spontoon into the Body of an Highlander Officer; but before he could diſengage himſelf, was ſurrounded by ſeveral, and cut to Pieces; and has only left us to bewail the Fate of a brave young Gentleman. All the Reſidue of Fitz James's Regiment are come in, and ſurrendered Priſoners of War. But 'twill be extremely difficult to diſtinguiſh ſuch of the common Highlanders who were in Arms, from thoſe who were not, if they throw their Arms away; but it is immaterial, ſince nothing but their own Pertinacity can occaſion their Deſtruction; his Royal Highneſs being well pleaſed, when he finds them diſowning their having any Hand in the Battle.

There is juſt now a ſtrong Rumour ſpread, that the Pretender's Son is taken, deſperately wounded; together with his two Privy Counſellors Sheridan and Sullivan, in a Barn, in the Neighbourhood of Aird; and that Lord Lovat has been found dead near his own Houſe, and by all Appearance ſhot himſelf.

Mr. Roſe, Miniſter of Nairn, having been inſtrumental in ſome Priſoners making their Eſcape, was ſeized by the Rebels and tied to the Croſs, where they moſt inhumanly gave him 500 Laſhes. The Duke as he paſſed his Houſe ſaid, he felt every Laſh the poor Gentleman had received, and would revenge it. Our Men have realy been pretty ſevere, and have gave little Quarter, being exaſperated at the Treatment our Priſoners met with, they being found in dark Dungeons at Inverneſs, almoſt naked and eat up with Vermin.

LONDON, May 3.

We hear that his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Lord Bury one Thouſand Guineas; and alſo, that he is to have a Regiment of Foot, for bringing the agreeable News of the Defeat of the Rebels in Scotland.

It was ſaid Yeſterday that an Expreſs was arrived from the Duke, with Particulars of the Defeat of the Rebels.

We hear that when the Duke's Forces were encamped the Evening before the Battle of Culloden, ſome Parties of the Rebels came forward to reconnoitre them, upon which the Tattoo was beat, and no Notice taken of them; but immediately after they were gone, his Royal Highneſs ordered the Tents to be ſtruck, and marched all Night towards the Rebels; whoſe Schemle could not be to fight the Duke, as they ſeem'd to be packing up, in order to haſte through the Weſtern Road, and rather ſtand the Chance of a Battle with the Heſſians.

We are aſſured that General Barrel's Regiment have gained the greateſt Reputation imaginable in the late Engagement, the beſt of the Clans having made their ſtrongeſt Efforts to break them; but without Effect, for the old Tangierines bravely repulſed thoſe Boaſters, with a dreadful Slaughter, and convinced them that their Broad Sword and Target is unequal to the Musket and Bayonet, when in the Hands of Veterans who are determined to uſe them.—— After the Battle, there was not a Bayonet in this Regiment but what was either bloody or bent.

As there never was a nobler Subject for Feſtivity, than the late Defeat of the Rebels, by the Conduct of the valiant Duke of Cumberland, and the Bravery of his Troops, none in general was ever exhibited with more decent Tranſports; a general Spirit of good Humour and Benevolence ſeeming to diſperſe itſelf among all Ranks of People laſt Thurſday Night. This Joy was not more ſenſibly expreſſed by any Circumſtances than by the Illuminations, it being (like that of the Lanthorn Feaſt in China) univerſal; and, whilſt it ſeem'd to change Night into Day, very much exerciſed the various Fancies of People, in the Diſpoſals of their Lights. Perſons of Diſtinction, about the New Buildings, &c. had their Iron Rails ſtuck full of Flambeaus, ſome of which were of white Wax; and others illuminated the out Sides of their Windows with Wax Candles; many adorn'd the Roofs and Eves of their Houſes with Candles; and others again ſet their Lamps or Candles, in the moſt pleaſing Figures; the very Garrets and Cellars were lighted up, and even the Chairmen's Vehicles, and not a Malecontent was ſeen in the Streets; this infamous Rebellion, hatch'd in Obſcurity, being hooted off with ſo much Splendour, that none of thoſe Birds of evil Omen (the Jackobites) dar'd, ſpite of their Gallico Roman Bronze, to face it.

The Mob were ſo enraged at thoſe who did not light up Candles on Thurſday Night, that they broke all the Windows of empty Houſes, and of thoſe who were in the Country, all over the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter.

The following is a Copy of the Rebels Orders, before the Battle of Colloden; found in the Pocket of one of the Priſoners.

Parole *Roy Jaques.*

IT is his Royal Highneſs's poſitive Orders, that every Perſon attach himſelf to ſome Corps of the Army, and remain with the Corps Night and Day, until the Battle and Purſuit be finally over, and to give no Quarter to the Elector's Troops, on no Account whatſoever. This regards the Foot as well as Horſe. The Order of Battle is to be given every General Officer, and every Commander of a Regiment or Squadron.

It is requir'd and expected of each Individual in the Army, as well Officer as Soldier, that he keep the Poſt he ſhall be allowed; and if any Man turn his Back to run away, the next behind ſuch Man is to ſhoot him.

No Body, upon Pain of Death, is to ſtrip the Slain, or plunder, until the Battle is over. The Highlanders to be in Kilts, and no Body to throw away their Guns.

Sign'd,

GEORGE MURRAY, Lt. Gen.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Lunæ, 28° Aprilis, 1746.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave with Hearts full of the moſt unfeigned Joy, to congratulate Your Majeſty on the happy Succeſs with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs Your Arms againſt the Rebels.

When we conſider the Value and Extent of that Happineſs which this execrable Rebellion was formed to take from us, our Holy Religion, our Laws and Liberties, and the great Support of them all, Your Majeſty's mild and gracious Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Your Royal Houſe; when on the other Hand we conſider the inſupportable Miſeries deſigned by the wicked Authors of this deteſtable Scheme to be brought upon this Nation, our Thankfulneſs to Heaven, and the Tranſports we feel in our Breaſts on this Occaſion, are raiſed beyond the Power of Words to expreſs.

The juſt and wiſe Uſe which Your Majeſty has made of thoſe neceſſary Meaſures, which were taken to ſtrengthen Your

Your Hands in this Conjuncture, for the Defence of Your Majesty's Crown, and the Protection of Your People, demands all the Returns of Gratitude, Zeal, and Affection, which the most faithful Subjects can pay to the best of Kings; and the unprovoked Treason and Perfidy with which this Rebellion has been begun, and obstinately carried on, as well as the many Calamities this Nation has suffered from it, call for exemplary Justice against those Disturbers of our Peace.

It is with the greatest Pleasure and Admiration we behold in how eminent a Manner this signal Victory has been owing to the Valour and Conduct of His Royal Highness the Duke. If any Thing can add to our Joy on such an Event, it is to see a Prince of Your Majesty's Blood, formed by Your Example, and imitating your Virtues, the glorious Instrument of it. And happy should we be in any Opportunity of testifying the high Sense we have of such illustrious Merit.

The Bravery, Fidelity, and Firmness, by which the Officers and Soldiers of Your Majesty's Army have distinguished themselves on this Occasion, give us the utmost Satisfaction; and will, we doubt not, convince Your Enemies, how much they have to fear from such Troops, led on by such a Commander.

May the Divine Providence continue to preserve Your Majesty's precious Life, and to prosper Your Councils and Arms with Success; and permit us, in the most solemn Manner, to renew the strongest Assurances to Your Majesty of our most zealous and vigorous Support and Assistance entirely to extinguish this Rebellion, absolutely to crush this last desperate Effort of a Popish abjured Pretender, and to improve the Consequences of it to add Stability to Your Throne.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

THE Success of My Arms against the Rebels, is the more agreeable to Me, as it gives such universal Satisfaction to all My loving Subjects. Your Joy on this Occasion is a fresh Mark of your Zeal and Affection for Me, and My Family; and the Approbation you express of the Services of My Son the Duke, gives me great Pleasure. You may depend on My utmost Care to improve this Success to re-establish the Tranquility and Security of My Kingdoms.

The Thanks of the House of Lords, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, for the glorious Victory obtain'd by him against the Rebels, and which has been transmitted to his Royal Highness, is (as we are inform'd) to the following Effect.

'For the great and eminent Services performed by him to his Majesty, and this Kingdom, against the Rebels; and that his Royal Highness be assured of the just Sense, which this House has, in how distinguish'd a Manner the late Victory was owing to his Valour and Conduct, and to his indefatigable Zeal, Activity and Labours, in the Cause of his Royal Father, and of his Country, &c.

By Letters from Aberdeen we are informed, that since the late Victory obtained by his Royal Highness the Duke, upwards of 700 of the Rebels have been brought in or voluntarily surrendered themselves to his Royal Highness at Inverness; and that those who surrendered, were permitted to go to their respective Homes.

And by Letters from Edinburgh we learn, that upwards of 1200 have either been brought in Prisoners, or voluntarily surrendered themselves as such; and that the latter had the same Favour granted as those before mentioned.

By Letters Yesterday from Scotland we learn, That the young Pretender is at the Head of 900 Men in Badenoch, where it is thought he cannot possibly escape.

Thursday the following List of the Kill'd, &c. at the late Battle in Scotland, was handed about as the most exact one yet published. Kill'd in the Field of Battle 2509; in the Pursuit 500; taken Prisoners 1800; total kill'd and taken Prisoners 4809. Lord Ogilvie kill'd. Thirty Cannon taken, and 3500 Small Arms. The Duke of Perth, Lord Killmarnock, Lord George Murray, Gordon of Glenbucket, and Lord Balmerino, taken Prisoners; this last was a Captain of Horse in the Duke of Argyll's Army, in the Rebellion in the Year 1715, viz. Capt. Elphingston's, and deserted then with his Troop to the Pretender's Army.

It is said that the Hessian Troops are to be immediately embarked from Leith for Flanders, and also that several British Regiments will be sent thither with all possible Expedition.

We hear that the Rebel Prisoners in Newgate and New-Prison have received Notice, that they are to be tried at the ensuing Sessions at the old Baily.

Durham, April 27. The late glorious Victory obtained over the Rebels may very justly be called a seasonable one; for I verily believe the Loss of it would have been attended with the most fatal Consequences to this Nation. ——The *Papists* and Jacobites, in this County and Northumberland, waited only the Event of this Battle, to shew themselves in all Shapes of Savage Cruelty; and if Victory had declared on their Side, I am informed an Insurrection and general Massacre would have immediately ensu'd, which, thank God, I hope is now prevented. ——This horrid Conspiracy was discover'd at Hexam, and the Day for putting it in Execution was fixed; but the principal Persons concerned in it, I am told, have made their Escape. Several Hundred Arms have been found in some Coal Pits near Newcastle.

The Humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL in ASSEMBLY, to the Honourable WILLIAM GOOCH, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA. *Presented on the 15th Instant.*

SIR,

WE, His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Council of this Dominion, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to assure your Honour, that we will readily concur with the other Branch of the Legislature, in all such Measures as shall appear conducive to the Publick Happiness.

The Honour and Interest of our most gracious King, Gratitude for the Royal Care and Protection of His distant Subjects, the Appointment of You, Sir, to command the neighbouring Troops, in this important Expedition, the Defence and Security of the *Northern* Colonies, are each of them Motives severally considered, strong enough to engage us in a firm Union against our common Enemy, all of them taken together, of such Force as not to be resisted.

To the Success, therefore, of our Sovereign's Arms in *Canada*, the Relief and Support of our Fellow-Subjects, with whose Welfare our own is jointly interwoven, we shall chearfully contribute our vigorous Endeavours.

Was but your Strength of Body equal to your Resolution of Mind, (each needing mutually the other's Aid) what vast Advantages would accrue to the common Cause, from their conspiring in a friendly Manner? But our sincere Joy for your deserved Promotion, is extremely damped by our unfeigned Concern for your present Indisposition, which must needs impair a Constitution, already much enfeebled and harassed with almost uninterrupted Fatigue, in the Glorious Service of your King and Country, now unhappily deprived of your Assistance, in this momentous Occasion.

We shall offer up our fervent Wishes that you may recover, and long rule a grateful and obedient People.

Permit us, Sir, to add our most hearty Congratulations, on the joyful News we have received, since the Opening of this Session, of a compleat Victory gained over the Rebels, by the Bravery and Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke; a Victory, productive of such invaluable Blessings, as cannot but fill, with inexpressible Pleasure, the Breast of every faithful Subject.

To which ADDRESS His Honour was pleased to make the following ANSWER.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your Address, so full of Gratitude, Duty, and Zeal to his Majesty, and so very expressive of your Concern for my Honour, and the Recovery of my Health.

I am throughly perswaded of your eager Disposition to concur with the other Part of the Legislature, in every Step which shall be taken towards prosecuting the present important Service.

And could the Joy I feel for the happy Success of our Sovereign's Arms, in the late glorious and compleat Victory, obtain'd over the Rebels, under the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke, receive any Additions, it would be from the Knowledge of your partaking with me so greatly in it.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the House of* BURGESSES, *to the Honourable* WILLIAM GOOCH, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA. *Presented on the 15th Instant.*

SIR,

WE, His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, humbly beg Leave to express our hearty Concern for your Honour's Indisposition, and our sincere Wishes for your Recovery, as a Matter of the last Consequence at this Crisis, to give Success to the Important Design communicated to us in a Speech made to the Council, and this House, by the Honourable *John Robinson*, Esq; appointed by your Honour's Commission for that Purpose.

We cannot sufficiently express our Gratitude to his Majesty, who, in the midst of Intestine Dangers and civil Commotions, has not been unmindful of his most distant Subjects; and as we are satisfied, our Duty to His Majesty, and our Zeal for his Service, is the best Testimony we can give, of our Love to our Country, so we are determined, by a hearty and general Concurrence, in all our Deliberations for His Majesty's Interest, and the Public Welfare, chearfully, and effectually, to pursue such Measures, as the Importance of the present Conjuncture requires; and such, as shall evidence the Sincerity of our late Assurances, of being among the most zealous in our Sovereign's Cause, by granting a suitable Supply, and prosecuting, with an Ardour equal to our Abilities, the Glorious Design of reducing *Canada* to the Obedience of the Crown of *Great-Britain*.

To which ADDRESS, His Honour was pleased to make the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I Thank you for your very kind Address, your tender Concern for my Indisposition, and sincere Wishes for my Recovery; which, in either Case, you must allow me to say, is not of any very great Consequence to any other Constitution than my own.

The grateful Sense you testify, of our Sovereign's affectionate and extensive Regard for his most distant Subjects, affords me great Satisfaction. I accept very kindly of your Assurances for a suitable Supply, and pursuing such Measures as the Importance of the present Conjuncture requires.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 17.

Yesterday, the Business of this Session of Assembly being finished, the Hon. *John Robinson*, Esq; President of the Council sent for the House of Burgesses to attend in the Council Chamber; and was pleas'd to give his Assent to the two following

An Act, for giving a certain Sum of Money, not exceeding Forty Thousand Pounds, towards defraying the Expences of Inlisting, Arming, Cloathing, Victualling, and Transporting the Soldiers that shall be rais'd in this Colony, on an intended Expedition against Canada.

An Act, for paying the Burgesses Wages in Money, for the present Session of Assembly.

Also to Two Resolves.

And then was pleas'd to speak as follows:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

AS this Session of Assembly is brought to a Conclusion, I am to tell you, That his Honour the Governor desires me, return you Thanks for what you have done. I have nothing more to detain you with, but to let you know, That I have thought fit to prorogue this Assembly to the last *Thursday* in *October* next; and it is accordingly prorogu'd to that Time.

The Governor, Council, and Burgesses, have prepar'd an Address to His Majesty, on Occasion of the Victory gain'd over the Rebels, by His Royal Highness the Duke; which is to be speedily transmitted to him.

On receiving the News, in this City, of the Glorious Victory gain'd over the Rebels, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, *an universal Joy seem'd diffus'd among all Ranks of Persons; the General Assembly being met, and much Company in Town, a Grand Entertainment was made at the Capitol, on Tuesday Night, suitable to the extraordinary Occasion, by the Honourable the President and Council, Mr. Speaker, and the rest of the House of Burgesses; to which his Honour the Governor, who continues indispos'd, was pleas'd to contribute very largely. In the Evening, a very numerous Company of Gentlemen and Ladies appear'd at the Capitol, where a Ball was open'd, and after dancing some Time, withdrew to Supper, there being a very handsome Collation spread on three Tables, in three different Rooms, consisting of near 100 Dishes, after the most delicate Taste. There was also provided a great Variety of the choicest and best Liquors, in which the Healths of the King, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke, and the rest of the Royal Family, the Governor, Success to His Majesty's Arms, Prosperity to this Colony, and many other Loyal Healths were chearfully drank, and a Round of the Cannon, which were ranged to the Capitol for this Purpose, was discharg'd at each Health, to the Number of 18 or 20 Rounds, which lasted 'til near 2 o'Clock. The whole Affair was conducted with great Decency and good Order, and an unaffected Chearfulness appeared in the Countenances of the Company. All the Houses in the City were illuminated, and a very large Bonfire was made in the Market-Place, 3 Hogsheads of Punch given to the Populace; and the whole concluded with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Loyalty.*

The following Clauses of an Act of Assembly, pass'd this Session, being necessary to be publish'd with Speed, are inserted in this Paper.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person, after he shall be inlisted in his Majesty's Service, shall be found wandering or otherwise absenting himself, it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons whatsoever, and they are hereby required to carry him before the next Justice of the Peace for the County where he shall be apprehended, who hath hereby Power to examine such Person, and if, by his Confession, or the Testimony of [illegible] Witnesses, upon Oath, or [illegible] Knowledge of [illegible] is a listed Soldier, and ought to be with [illegible] Company to which he belongs, such Justice, by Warrant under his Hand, shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed to the Public Goal of this Colony, to be delivered to his Commanding Officer.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any Deserter, or buy or receive any Cloaths or Arms from any Person inlisted in his Majesty's Service, he or she so offending, shall forfeit, for every Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered, by Action of Debt or Information, before any Court of Record within this Colony; One Moiety of the said Penalty to be paid to the Informer, by whose Means such Deserter shall be apprehended, or the Cloaths or Arms so bought or received, shall be discovered; and the other Moiety to be paid to the Officer to whom such Deserter or Soldier did belong.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever, to trust or give Credit to any Soldier, inlisted to serve on the said intended Expedition, after he shall be so inlisted; and if any Person or Persons so trusting or giving Credit, shall bring any Warrant, Petition, Account, for any Money, Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Liquors, or other Commodities whatsoever, advanced, lent, sold, accommodated, or delivered to such Soldier, after his inlisting, such Warrant, Petition, or Suit, shall be dismissed, with double Costs; and that all Judgments, Bonds, Notes, Contracts, Promises, or other Securities whatsoever, whether entered into, by such inlisted Soldier, for any Debt, Duty, or Demand, contracted after he shall be inlisted, shall be void.

HIS Honour the Governor hereby gives Notice, That all Persons, who shall inlist to go on the intended Expedition against *Canada*, shall have a Pistole inlisting Money, and Two Pistoles Bounty-Money, at their Embarkation.

W. Hunter